CO OUR SUBSCULRERS.

DEATH OF MR. MARCY.

munity of Washington has been filled with unaffected sorrow by intelligence of the sudden death of William L. Marcy, on the 4th inst., at Ballston Springs; for his private virtues had acquired for him personal esteem second only in degree to the exalted respect universally awarded to one of the most eminent among the statesmen of the Union.

Mr. Marcy was born at Southbridge, (then a part of Sturbridge,) in the State of Massachusetts, on the 12th of December, 1786, of a family of much respectability and local importance; and, after completing his collegiate education at Brown University in the State of Rhode Island, he proceeded to pursue the study and commence the practice of law at Troy, in the State of New York.

He was just emerging into notice in his profession when the United States declared war against Great Britain. The occasion appealed irresistibly to his feelings of patriotism; and he volunteered his services as lieutenant of a company of light infantry which formed one of the earliest corps in the field, and one of the earliest to gain distinction. This company was posted at French Mills, near Fort Covington. On the night of October 22d 1812, he was of a detachment, which, under the command of Major Young, attacked and carried the Canadian military post of St. Regis. Lieut. Marcy led the attacking force, and took possession of the enemy's garrison, with its flag. This flag was the first land trophy of the war, as the prisoners here taken were the second only in order of time of those captured on land, the first having been taken by Cass in Michigan. It is a singularly interesting coincidence, that these two opening military achievements of that war fell to the lot of young men, one of them the last, and the other the present, Secretary of State, each of whom thus preluded, as it were by laurels won in the field, to a career of most emi nent service in civil life, whether in their respective States or in the councils of the Union.

Mr. Marcy's abilities and acquirements, not les than his devotion to the public weal, did not fail to draw attention; and he was appointed by Governor Tompkins recorder of Troy, which office he held for several years, until removed, for party reasons, by Gov. De Witt Clinton. Mr. Marcy had now embarked zealously and efficiently in the political controversies of his State, where he continued ever after conspicuous as a member of the democratic party. partaking of its vicissitudes of success or de feat, and selected, of course, from time to time, for successive periods, adjutant general of the State, its comptroller, and associate justice of its supreme court. His reported opinions in the latter capacity bear witness to his having been amply endowed with high judicial qualifications.

He traversed the period of the administrations of Madison, Monroe, and Adams without acting directly in public affairs outside of his State; but during the first term of Jackson's administration he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and thus entered into the larger sphere of the concerns of the Union. His qualities of mind, however, fitted him his left. for administrative, better than for parliamentary, life; and at the expiration of two years he left the Senate to become governor of New York. To this office he was twice re-elected. In the discharge of its duties, whether as appertaining especially to the internal affairs of the State of New York, or as bearing on those of the Union, the salient points of his character became apparent-strong sense, integrity of character, sagacity, sound judgment, dignified firmness of purpose, in fine, the solid and useful parts

Mr. Marcy was renominated for a fourth term, but was defeated with the change of parties and of policy in New York, turning chiefly on federal politics which resulted in the ascendency there of Mr.

Subsequently to this, Mr. Marcy discharged the duty of commissioner for the United States in the execution of the joint treaty of indemnity between the yet larger functions in the government of the Union. On the accession of Mr. Polk to office, among the distinguished statesmen whom he invited to assist him in the administration of public affairs-one of these the actual President of the United States, and others worthy of such association-was William L. Marcy, whom he appointed Secretary of War. The whole country knows and admires the ability with which the duties of the War Department were dis- to him, and he will be true to them. charged during that administration. It then first devolved on the United States to conduct a foreign war, that is, a war out of the country. And, if the generals and soldiers who command ed and fought in the battles of that war achieved for themselves and their national banner immortal glory-if each campaign, from Palo Alto Vista, from Taos to the Pacific Monterey, and from Vera Cruz to Mexico, was but a succession of triumphs—to Mr. Marcy must be accorded the praise that, as was said of Carnot, he, on a vast field of military operations coextensive with the continent, organized victory for those ever conquering hosts of the Union.

At the close of that administration he retired to private life, but only to return again, on the restoration of his political friends to power, to fill, by the nomination of President Pierce, the yet higher station than before, of Secretary of State and Foreign

Of the important negotiations and events in which he thus, for the last four years, held a primary part, it is not yet time to speak with the fulness of the voice of history. But, standing as it were at the unclosed grave of the deceased statesman, where applause or criticism can reach him no longer, we may at least claim the nation's part in what there is of notorious already in the great state papers on foreign affairs which emanated from Secretary Marcy. more especially the negotiations with Austria, with Spain, with Great Britain, with France, with Denmark. in a word, with Europe; for while he vindicated the interest and the honor alike of his country in multiform questions with individual foreign governments, in other questions, belonging to the general domain of commercial freedom, neutral rights, and international principles, he impressed himself on the polit-

GOV. WALKER AND THE SOUTH. We have witnessed with unfeigned regret the convinced that the will of the majority, whether it be spirit in which nearly the whole southern press has for or against slavery, will finally triumph, though it received and treated the inaugural address of Gov. Walker of Kansas. From the know-nothing opposition interests of the country, and dangerous, it may be, press we had little else to expect. But it is rather more serious to see that the democratic presses are by no unanimous in the view they take of his conduct. It is a still more important fact that two democratic State conventions-one in Georgia, and one in Mississippi-have taken strong exception to certain expressions in Gov. Walker's inaugural address. The Georgia convention goes further, and cludes its censure by expressing the belief that he will be removed. It is natural enough that this state of things should afford a good deal of malicious pleasure to northern abolitionists as well as to south era know-nothings. They hunt in couples, and have a common political interest in pulling down the only party which defends the constitution at all points.

The course which we are quite sure Mr. Buchan will take in dealing with this whole Kansas affair is a very plain one. His path is so clearly marked out by principle that a statesman with the thousandth part of his sagacity could not fail to see it. That he would wilfully turn aside from what he knows to be his duty is a slander on his character which we think his worst enemy is not base enough to utter. He will not forfeit the high place to which his past life entitles him in the history of his country by an act of treachery to the principles which carried him into office. The American people were never safer than they are at this moment in relying on the wisdom and integrity of their Chief Magistrate.

The Georgia resolutions assail Gov. Walker on tw points: 1. He advocated the submission of the constitution to a direct vote of the people; and 2. He furnished arguments in favor of making Kansas a free State. On both these points we have some opinions which we propose to record now and here.

We do not understand our Georgia friends to find fault with the general doctrine that the people of Kansas have the power to decide the question of slavery for themselves by inserting in their constitution whatever provision on that subject they think proper. This is a proposition which no man can deny and call himself a democrat or a friend of the constitution and laws. It was the Shibboleth of the party in the canvass of 1856, as it had been in many a contest before that. It was imbodied in the compromise measures of 1850; it was made part of the Kansas-Nebraska bill itself; it was incorporated in the Cincinnati platform; the candidates of the party were pledged to it; the speakers and writers of the party pleaded for it; and it was unanimously adopted by the masses of the party at the polls. Besides all this, the Supreme Court have established it as the its honorable public stations. Thus he became, at law of the land by demonstrating that the power of deciding upon the subject of slavery does not exist anywhere else. Even if we had not these overwhelming authori-

ies to back us-if it were proper to reargue upon original principles a question that has been settled by Congress, assented to by the people, and sanctioned by the solemn judgment of the highest judicial tribunal in the world-still we think it would require but little dialectic skill to show the justice and necessity of it so plainly that no one could deny it who has sense enough to know his right hand from

The contrary doctrine is the exclusive property of our orthern anti-slavery opponents. If Kansas shall come to Congress and ask for admission with a constitution made in pursuance of legal authority not inconsistent with the fundamental law of the Union, and approved by her own people, all soundmen will say admit her. The abolitionists alone would throw her constitution back into her face if its provisions on the subject of slavery did not please them. They alone would say to her people : "You have made a constitution which suits your own wants and wishes, but we have other views, and we are your masters. You must disregard your own opinions and conform wholly to ours." Those who sincerely believe that longress ought to speak thus have no reason for it out the insane hatred and prejudice against southern men with which they are saturated, from the crown to the toe.

Will Mr. Buchanan, in any event, take the aboliing his power and influence against his own sense of right, and duty, and against justice, reason, the law, and the constitution? Would he lend his brow to the shame with which such an act must blacken it forever? Would be "sell the mighty space of his part in M large honors" for anything that his weak and impotent enemies have to offer? No; the democracy of the whole country, North and South, have been true

We repeat, that the constitution of Kansas mus ome from the people of Kansas. Other power to make such an instrument there is none under heaven. But the Georgia convention, without denying this great principle, seems to think that the constitution of Kansas ought not to be submitted to a direct vote of sumption (if there be no circumstance to repel it) ents. When, therefore, there is no serious dispute upon the constitution, either in the convention or ever saw, upon the most important issue which the constitution is to determine, has been going on there for several years, between parties seevenly balanced, that | duet in a matter so nice as this. both claim the majority, and so hostile to one another, that numerous lives have been lost in the contest. Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly, and without doubt, the will of the people in any way, except by their own consistent champion of southern rights. The exdirect expression of it at the polls. A constitution tremest men of that section pressed him upon Mr. not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be He is, besides, an able, far-seeing, and sagacious the habeas corpus case: anything but a fraud. A plausible color might be statesman, as little likely as any other in the country given to this assertion by the argument that the to impale himself on a point of mere prudence. This members of the convention could have no motive for alone might raise a presumption that he neither did refusing to submit their work to their constituents, harm nor intended any to southern interests. But except a consciousness that the majority would con- when we see, in addition to this, that he is actively demn it. We confess that we should find some diffi-

We do most devontly believe that, unless the constitution of Kansas be submitted to a direct vote of whatever from the quarter whence complaint ought himself and family at the Warrenton White Sulphur ical history of the whole of Europe as well as Amer- the people, the unhappy controversy which has here- to come, if there were any cause for it, we are Springs, where he derived such great benefit to his tofore raged in that Territory will be prolonged for constrained to think that the Georgia and Mississippi | health last year.

may be after years of strife, disastrous to the best to the peace and safety of the whole Union.

Again: This movement of the territorial authorities to form a constitution is made, not in the regular way, in pursuance of an enabling and authorizing act of Congress, but on the mere motion of the territorial legislature itself. Nay, it has been begun and carried en in the teeth of a refusal by Congres to pass such an act. This irregularity is not fatal. There are other cases in which it was overlooked. But it can be waived only in consideration of the fact that the people have expressed their will in unnistakable language. If we dispense with the legal forms of proceeding we must have the substance.

We think, for these reasons, that Gov. Walker, in advocating a submission of the constitution to a vote of the people, acted with wisdom and justice, and followed the only line of policy which promises to settle this vexed question either rightly or satisfactorily. In this respect at least he has done nothing worthy of death or bonds.

But who are the people? What shall be the qualfications of a voter on the constitution when it comes to be submitted? We answer that this is for the convention to settle. Those who think that the conention might declare the constitution in full force by virtue of their own will can hardly deny that they might append to it a condition requiring it to be first approved by the people. If they can do this they can also say what classes of persons shall be counted as being part of the people. The convention that formed the federal constitution exercised this power when they referred it to their constituents, (the States.) and prescribed that their approbation should be given or withheld by State conventions. The constitution of Virginia was submitted to the votes of men enfranchised by the convention for the first time. Of course the Kansas convention will see that every proper guard is thrown around the legal voter. and that his bona fide intention to remain in the Territory is tested by a previous residence of sufficient length We should say that the qualifications required to make a legal voter under the constitution ought to entitle an inhabitant to vote upon it-for or against its adoption.

But there is another accusation against the go ernor of Kansas. He has argued the free-State side of the question. We quote all that part of the inaugural on which this charge is based Here it is :

"And let me ask you, what possible good has been a complished by agitating in Congress and in presidential conflicts the slavery question? Has it mancipated a single slave or improved their condition? Has it made a single State free where slavery otherwise would have existed? Has it accelerated the disappearance of slavery isted? Has it accelerated the disappearance of slavery from the more northern of the slavehoking States, or ac-complished any practical good whatever? No, my fel-low-citizens, nothing but unmitigated evil has already ensued, with disasters still more fearful impending for the future, as a consequence of this agration.

"There is a law more powerful than the legislation of man—more potent than passion or prejudice—that must ultimately determine the location of slavery in this country; it is the isothermal line; it is the law of the thermometer, of latitude or attitude, regulating climate, labor, and productions, and, as a consequence, climate, labor, and productions, and, as a consequence, profit and loss. Thus, even upon the mountain heights of the tropics slavery can no more exist than in northern latitudes, because it is unprofitable, being unsuited to the constitution of that sable race transplanted here from the equatorial heats of Africa. Why is it that in the Union slavery recedes from the North, and progresses South? Is it this same great climatic law now operating for or against slavery in Kansas? If, on the elevated plains of Kansas, stratching to the base of our American Alps—the Rocky mountains—and including their eastern crest crowned with perpetual snow, from which sweep over her open prairies those chilling blasts, reducing the average range of the thermometer here to a temperature nearly as low as that of New England, should render slavery unprofitable here, because unsuited to the tropical constitution of the negro race, the law above referred to must ultimately determine that question here, and can no more creased by importation, where many millions of acres of sugar and cotton lands are still uncultivated, and, from the ever-augmenting demand, exceeding the supply, the price of those great staples has nearly doubled, demand-ing vastly more slave labor for their production.

"If, from the operation of these causes, slavery should not exist here, I trust it by no means follows that Kansas should become a State controlled by the treason and fanaticism of abolition. She has, in any event, certain constitutional duties to perform to her sister States, and state of Missouri. Through that great State, by fivers and railroads, must flow to a great extent our trade and intercourse, our imports and exports. Our entire eastern front is upon her border; from Missouri come a great number of her citizens; even the farms of the two States are cut by the line of State boundary, part in Kansas, part in Missouri; her citizens meet us in daily intercourse; and that Kansas should become hostile to Missouri and and that Kansas should become hostile to Missouri, an and that Kansas should become hostile to Missouri, an asylum for her fugitive slaves, or a propagandist of abolition treason, would be alike inexpedient and unjust, and fatal to the continuance of the American Union. In any event, then, I trust that the constitution of Kansas will contain such clauses as will forever secure to the State of Missouri the faithful performance of all constitutional guarantees, not only by federal, but by State authority, and the supremacy within our limits of the authority of the Suprema Court of the United States on all constitutional questions be firmly established."

When we take these paragraphs and compress the meaning of them into short sentences they amount the people in their primary capacity. We admit that to this: The question of slavery has always been, and this is not in all cases a sine qua non. It is a fair pre- always will be, settled by certain laws of Nature, which are above all human legislation. If those that a convention of delegates chosen by the people laws of Nature shall so operate upon Kansas as to will act in accordance with the will of their constitu- make her a free State, all legislation in the other direction will be vain. This was rather expressing a truism than making an argument. The propriety, among the people, the power of the delegates alone however, and timeliness of uttering such a truism may put it in operation. But such is not the case then and there, are subjects on which we affirm nothin Kansas. The most violent struggle this country ing and deny nothing. We are too far away, and know too little of the circumstances with which he was surrounded, to be a competent judge of his con-

But there are certain considerations which will insure Gov. Walker a just if not a kind judgment from every fair-minded man, especially in the South. A southern man himself, he has been a uniform and Buchanan for the highest place in his cabinet. co-operating with the democratic party in Kansas, culty in answering this. What other motive could including all the pro-slavery men in the Territory; when we find his whole course sustained by the proslavery presses there; when we hear no complaint

sent out by an administration pledged to the defence of southern rights; he is surrounded by a corps of officers, most of them from the South, and every one of them sound national men; he was instructed to regard the territorial authorities as legal, and susabolitionists; he is acting in concert with the friends of the South, and gallantly fighting their enemies. We cannot help but think that such a man, so sent, so instructed, so surrounded, and s acting, is entitled to sympathy, comfort, and aid from the South whenever they can be given with a conscientious regard to truth. With such a battle raging in his front, it was barsh and ungracious to open this fire on his rear.

FUNERAL OF MR MARCY

An invitation was received by the President of the United States and the members of his cabine yesterday morning (by telegraph) to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Marcy, which will take place at Albany to-morrow with the most imposing public demonstrations of respect for the memory of the distinguished deceased. The invitation, we learn, can not be accepted in consequence of the urgent and important character of the public business now press ing upon the President and his cabinet.

RESPECT FOR JUDICIAL DECISIONS. The New York court of appeals has, by a vote six to two, held the city-police bill to be constitutional. The opinion was delivered by Judge Denio and concurred in by Judges Selden, Johnson, and Paige, democrats, and Shankland and Bowen, republicans, and dissented from by Judges Brown, demo crat, and Comstock, American. Of the prevailing opinion, the Atlas and Argus says :

"This opinion holds that the policemen appointed u "This opinion holds that the policemen appointed under this act, if officers of the city of New York, could not
be constitutionally appointed in the manner provided by
this act, and makes the whole case turn upon the very
dodge upon which the legislature acted—that they are
not city or county officers, but district officers, and therefore not within the constitutional clause requiring the
officers of cities and counties to be elected by the people
or the local authorities. The opinion holds them to be
new officers whose offices have been 'created by law' since
the adoption of the constitution, and therefore within
the 2d section of the 10th article of that instrument—
they way be elected by the people, or autonited, as the they may be elected by the people, or appointed, as the legislature may direct."

It will thus be seen that the conclusion of the court rests wholly upon the question of power, and not upon the great principles of right involved in the exercise of powers which for a period of ten years no one supposed to exist. The constitution inhibit ed the legislature from enacting a law like the one in question to operate upon a city or county alone or upon the whole State. To avoid these prohibitions the law-makers included more than one county and less than the whole State, claiming that they were not forbidden to legislate for a district. The court was of opinion that this particular act was not prohibited by the words of the constitution.

The democracy, whether satisfied with the ground upon which the majority place their decision or not, acquiesce in the conclusion as binding upon the people of the State, who must respect and be governed by it. The law will be treated as a valid and binding ne until repealed, which rests with the voters then selves, and the agents whom they may select to rep resent them in the legislature. Its tyrannical chara ter renders this result certain at no distant day. Mayor Wood bows to the decision, like a good citizen, as appears by the following extract from his eircular addressed to the captains of police:

"Sin: The court of appeals having decided in favor of the constitutionality of the act to establish a metropolitan district, it is our duty to yield to that decision, and to acknowledge the law as binding and obligatory upon our

Whatever may be the opinion of the great body of "Whatever may be the opinion of the great body of the people as to the tyranny and injustice of legislation which deprives us of the rights of self-government, and however repugnant this law is to our local pride and independence, we have no present resources but compliance and submission. So far, therefore, as the existing police organization of the city is concerned, as formed pursuant to the law passed anterior to 1857, now repealed, we have no discretion but to abandon and dissolve it at once and forthwith. Its official power is gone, and we have no authority to continue it another hour. You will, therefore, assemble your men and read to them this order, and withdraw them from all patrol or other official service.

By order of FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor."

How nobly this acquiescence contrasts with the course pursued by the republicans toward the deciity of the Supreme Court, and denounce its judgment, heaping upon the judges the most opprobrious epithets, and imputing to them the worst of motives. The democracy, like true men and good citizens promptly and unhesitatingly yield to the action o the court as the end of the matter until the law shall be repealed; while the republicans not only deny the binding effect where decisions do not conform to their views, but they wage a relentless war upon the judges whose opinions do not please them.

Those who cherish our institutions, and are in favor of the supremacy of the law, ought to contrast the difference between the course of the two parties. They should candidly contrast the course of the two parties in this respect, and note the difference between the controlling impulses which they manifest. The one yields to the mandate of a court of dernier resort, while the other sets the decision of a similar court at defiance. The one is a defiant disorder.

HON. MR. WARNER Among the resolutions adopted at a democratic meeting held in Atlanta, on the 27th ultimo, was the

following: olred. That we cordially approve of the "Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course pursued by our distinguished representative, the Hon. Hiram Warner, in the last Congress. His fidelity to the interests of his constituents, his unflinching devotion to the principles of democracy, and the eminent ability characterizing the discharge of all his duties, entitle him to our warmest regard and highest respect; and we carnestly hope that he will consent to serve again the people of his district in the national councils."

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

The Cincinnati correspondent of a northern journal thus refers to Hon, Mr. Vallandigham's argument in

"The argument of Mr. Vallandigham was a master piece of eloquence and sound logic. It showed conclusively the mischievous tendencies of the doctrines and yractices of the black party. He pledged the court that its decrees should be, and would be, sustained by the law-abiding portion of the people of Ohio. This I be-lieve; for there are none but the most crazed of the fanatics who would dream of a violent resistance to the laws of the land."

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that the renerable Chief Justice Taney has engaged rooms for

MESSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. We have before us the Mississippian of the 26th mo, which contains a full report of the proceedigs of the State convention of the democratic party of Mississippi, held in the city of Jackson on the 22d and 23d of June. We have already alluded some what at length to the excellent nominations for State officers made by the convention. We give below the tain them against the rebellion of the Topeka resolutions unanimously adopted by the convention on the first day of its session :

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The democratic party in convention assembled to nom nate a State ticket announce the following as their plat

Resolved, That we reannounce, as the basis of party action, the platform of principles laid down by the democratic party at their National Convention held at Cincinnati in 1856. oed, That the constitution does not give to Con

Resided, That the constitution does not give to Congress a greater power over "slave" property, or less protection, than property of any other description; that the only power conferred is the power conpled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights; that the act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from helding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States, north of a designated line, "is not warranted by the constitution, and is therefore void;" and that the Supreme Court of the United States, in announcing their sentiments, only recognises and reaffirms what the representative men of the South have often asserted. Resided, That we heartily respond to the democratic sentiment of the country, whether in the North or the South, which recognises "the perfect equality of privileges, civil, religious, and political, of every citizen of our country without reference to the place of his birth;" and which also sustains "the unqualified right of the people of the slaveholding States to the protection of their property in the States, in the Territories, and in the wildernesses in which territorial governments are as yet unorganized; that the democratic party is based on the recognition not

in which territorial governments are as yet unorganized; that the democratic party is based on the recognition not of one but of both of these principles.

that the democratic party is based on the recognition not of one but of both of these principles.

Resolved, That a strict construction of the constitution of the United States is the only guarantee for a safe administration of the affairs of our government; and that any departure from the same endangers the safety of the government and the rights of the States.

Resolved, That while we regard the administration of the States and resteticing its

research, that winte we regard the administration of ex-President Pierce as eminently wise and patriotic in its general conduct of the affairs of the government, we can-not refrain from an expression of our cordial approbation of his views in the very satisfactory and able exposition of constitutional principles as contained in the various able State papers which have emanated from him during his administration.

On the second and last day of the convention Mr. George, of Carroll county, offered the following res

Resolved, That the conduct of the Hon. Robert J. Wal ker, governor of Kansas Territory, in obtruding his of-ficial advice upon the people thereof, as to the mode in which they should adopt their constitution, and in de-claring in his inaugural address that Kansas was unfit for slavery, was a violation of a cherished principle of the democratic party, viz; of non-intervention on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and deserves the inqualified condemnation of every democrat of every sec

unqualified condemnation of every distribution of the country.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost.

The resolution was then referred to a select committee, consisting of J. Z. George, D. Walker, T. I. Sharp, J. D. Freeman, A. P. Hill, G. B. Wilkinson, and C. Posey.

Mr. Davis, of Tishomingo, offered the following;

which was adopted:

Resolved, That the democracy of Mississippi, in convention assembled, view with the liveliest satisfaction the appointment of Hon. Jacob Thompson by President Buchanan to a seat in his cabinet; and that we have the utchann to a seat in his choiner; and that we have the un-most confidence in his integrity, and believe that nothing to the slightest extent compromising the rights of the South would be sanctioned by him, and that his remain-ing in the cabinet is sufficient assumance that the rights of the South will be protected by the administration. The select committee to whom was referred the resolu-

of the South will be protected by the administration.

The select committee to whom was referred the resolution in relation to the inaugural address of Gov. Walker, of Kansas, made the following report; which was received and adopted:

The committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the inaugural address of Governor Walker to the people of Kansas Territory submit the following re-

port: Whereas Governor Walker, in his inaugural addre the people of Kanses Territory, declared it to be his "clear conviction that unless the convention"—called by law to form a constitution for that Territory—"submit the construction to the vote of all the actual settlers of

Kansas'—at the time of such submission—"it will be and ought to be rejected by Congress."

And whereas the law of Kansas authorizing the call of said convention and prescribing its duties makes no provision for such submission to the then settlers of Kansas, nor prohibits Congress from adopting the same without such advantagion.

such submission.

And whereas Governor Walker further suggests that Kansas, by reason of its geographical position and cli-mate, is unsuited to slave labor, thereby gratuitously throwing the might of his judgment and official posi-tion against the ultimate success of the pro-slavery party:

tion against the ultimate success of the pro-slavery party: therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the said recommendations, opinions, and arguments of Governor Walker as an unjust and uncalled-for discrimination against the rights and interests of the pro-slavery party in Kansas and throughout the Union—a dictatorial intermeddling with the performance of a high public duty already intrusted by law to a convention selected from the people of Kansas, with which Governor Walker had no right to interfere, and his conduct in this respect meets the unqualified condemnation of this convention.

On motion of Mr. Love, of Amite, the secretaries were instructed to furnish copies of the above preamble and res-olutions to the President of the United States and Hon.

The Mississippian, in the course of an elaborate notice of the proceedings of the convention, says:

"The convention numbered about five hundred delegats. A more intelligent body of men, imposing in their respectability, never convened in deliberative assembly. It was manifest to the spectator that a lofty and patriotic purpose actuated them. Although many were there who purpose actuated them. had laudable personal aspirations—aspirations induced and encouraged by the esteem and solicitations of fellow-citizens—there were none, to our knowledge, who did not hold the success of democratic principles, and the integhold the success of democratic principles, and the integrity of democratic organization as essential to that success, of paramount importance to the gratification of personal ambition. Hence the harmony of the convention, which was not seriously interrupted to the close of the session—a harmony most remarkable, when the number is considered in connexion with the grave interests discussed.

THE PROSPECT IN KENTUCKY.

Our accounts continue to be of the most gratifying party of law and order; the other of agitation and character in regard to the prospects of the demoeratic party of Kentucky in the pending canvass in that State. Alluding to the return of Col. Holt to Henry counties, in company with his opponent, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, the Courier of that city says: "The brief canvass in which the congressional candi-dates engaged was altogether sufficient to exhibit the feel-ing which all accounts concur in stating prevails through-out the entire State. The democrats and old-line whigs ing which all accounts concur in stating prevails through-out the entire State. The democrats and old-line whigs feeling assured of the justice of their cause, the purity of their motives, and the necessity for the peace, safety, and scentity of the country, that all the factions opposed to nationalism should be thoroughly exterminated, are earn-est, hopeful, confident, zealous, active, and enthusiastic; while, on the contary, the plug-uglies (which is at pres-ent the only open and avowed faction in the South that opposes the national democracy) are desponding, dispirit-

ent the only open and avowed faction in the South that opposes the national democracy) are desponding, dispirited, and hopeless.

"Many of the good and honest men of the rural districts who have heretofore acted with the 'order' see and feel that further support of the plug-uglies is but giving aid and comfort to the black republicans of the North, and they are determined hereafter to vote for those candidates who will not in Congress offer a factious opperation to the present administration. Indeed, the only supporters the plug-uglies will have in August next will be the bitter and unscrupulous politician who esteems his party as above country and every other consideration, the unscrupulous demagogue who was kicked out of other party as above county unscrupulous demagogue who was kicked out of other parties and sought the new order as a means by which he could ride into office, and the few honest men who are

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

rket and American Securities in Frankfor spondent in this city writes as follows, under date

Money is again so abundant that it is expected the

Frankfort Bank will lower its rate of discount, as yet a 5 per cent.

The stock market shows an improving tendency, whils venterprise 'shares, even the oldest favorites, are grada ally sinking. People appear to have grown tired of the dangerous gambling in chares which formed the distinguishing feature of transactions since the spring of lay year. The shares of well-managed railways, however are still looked after for investments. On comparing it present prices of study American bonds (in all of which there is very little doing just now on the Exchange) without of the same time last year, I find the following mortifying variations, which sufficiently indicate the general distrust as well as the advantages of investmenthere:

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orthern Cross
this and Pennsylvania 9134 @ 93 2d do lat do lat do rginia 6 per cent. State . Louis 6 per cent. City in Francisco 10 per cent., 1871. able in Nev York

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

King Phillips Corn.—A correspondent of the Pater Office, in a letter dated Indian Hill Farm, near Newbur port, Massachusetts, pays a high compliment to the judi is conducted, remarking that the agriculturists of the country appreciate the benefits received from the labo of that department. In conclusion, the writer adds the in that section, the King Phillips corn, distributed by th Agricultural Bureau, will be the only crop that will m ture this year, and will amply repay the entire expense

Appointment.-Col. Peter Force, of this city, has been appointed inspector of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, in place of John C. Rives, esq., who has de clined the appointment.

Contract for Supplying Stationery .- The Secretary of the Interior has given the contract for supplying the Interior Department with stationery during the present fiscal year to Mr. R. Farnham, of this city WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS

The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman says:

"In entering suit against the late defaulting treasurer, Wm. H. Gibson, Attorney General Wolcott made affidavit that the money was lost from the treasury or used during his term of office. It is not likely so formidable an oath would be subscribed by the Attorney General upon slight grounds. The eyidences are conclusive that the money was there when Mr. Gibson made his reports, and nought but his sole word, unsupported by other testimony, is placed in the other end of the balance, that it was out before he entered upon the duties of his office, and never force he entered upon the duties of his office. placed in the other end of the balance, that it was out be-forc he entered upon the duties of his office, and never had been received by him at all. So does not think the Attorney General, who swears that Gibson had it. Gib-son so swore himself, so reported the auditor, and so re-ported the investigating committee of finance. The auditor counted the money, or what he thought was money. Money and its representative were in the treas-urer's keeping. Gibson had it, and so swears the attorney

IMPORTANT DECISION The following decision was recently made in th

Inited States district court of Massachusetts :

United States district court of Massachusetts:

United States, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Thomas P. Pingree et al.—Under the act of 1854 the Treasury Department required a bond to be given for transporting goods from a warefouse in one collection district to another, with a condition to rewarehouse the goods or pay the original duty on the value, and also 100 per cent. on the value, being twice the appraised value of the goods. The bond of defendants was so given for goods taken from Salem to be rewarehoused at Boston, but they were not reported to the custom-house at Boston, and were sent out of the country. The bond was sued in the district court, and a verdict rendered against the defendants, but the judge set it aside in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the bond was illegal, having been taken for too large a sum. A writ of error for the plaintiffs was brought, and the question was argued upon the construction of the statute of 1854, as to the meaning of the phrase "additional duty of 100 per cent.," there being no words describing it as an advalorem duty. The court decided that "an additional duty of 100 per cent. meant an advalorem duty, and that the bond was rightly taken for the actual duty and for a further sum equal to the value of the goods. This legalizes the practice of the Treasury Department in taking like bonds since 1854. The arrest of judgment in the district court was overruled, and judgment entered for plaintiffs on the verdict. B. F. Hallett for plaintiffs. Richard H. Dana, jr., for defendants.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY .- EXTRAORDINA of all transactions in crown lands between

the Canadian government and the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany has recently appeared, and reveals (to use the lanrunge of the Hamilton Banner) "the startling fact that the Canadian government have been in league with the company since 1854; that, while the people of Canada have been clamoring for the overthrow of their monopoly, the executive authorities were doing their ut phold it by giving to the con for nothing, and also the absolute control of the great thoroughfares between Canada and the Northwes ountry." An article in the Toronto Globe enters into details on this subject. It appears that the government on the 16th of February, 1855, conveyed to th eight lots and two half lots in the township of Sheen, or the Ottawa; on the 10th of December, 1856, six thou sand three hundred acres at the month of the Pic river on the north shore of Lake Superior - the tract covering both banks of the river for two miles wide and five mile up the stream from the mouth, (the Pic is the largest river emptying into Lake Superior;) on the 12th of December, 1856, six thousand two hundred and thirty eight acres at the mouth of the river Mississauga, on the north shore of Lake Huron—the largest river emptying into the lake : on the 31st of August, 1854, six thousan four hundred acres at the mouth of the Cloche river, or Lake Huron. For all these grants, the government received fifty pounds currency; and it also contracted to convey to the company, without further cost, twelve hundred acres at Sant Ste. Marie, six thousand four hundred acres at Batchauany bay, six thousand four hundred acres at the mouth of the Michipicolten, six thousand four hundred acres at the mouth of the Nepigon, and six thousand four nundred acres at Fort William. It will thus be seen that the government have sold and contracted to sell to the Louisville, after a thorough canvass of Oldham and Hony counties, in company with his opponent, Hon. and stations at two other points equally valuable, al commanding the trade and commerce of the interior, and with valuable fisheries attached, for the sum of fifty pounds! The aggregate quantity of lands to be conveyed over 50,000 acres, so that the company pay less than half a cent per acre for their purchase! The Hai in commenting upon these facts, asserts that "the govern ment have been purchased by the company;" and that "to hope or expect justice for the claims of Canada to the northwestern territory, while the present men are in pow will no doubt report in favor of the monopoly, and, un less the question of the validity of the company's charters be brought before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, which Mr. Labouchere has refused to de, Canada will be sacrificed."

Another Railroad Excussion.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says: The president of the city council last evening presented a communication from John M. Sharp, esq., general western agent of the Baltime re and Ohio Railroad Company, inviting the mayor, etcy council, and city officers to participate in an excursion trip to the eastern cities, via the L. M. R. R., C. O. R. R., and B. and O. R. R. companies, which companies the results of the companies which companies to the companies. B and O. R. R. companies; which communication was referred to a special committee, who subsequently repo-ted back resolutions accepting the invitation for the coun-cil, and designating the 16th instant as the day of depart could ride into office, and the few honest men who are deceived and duped by these dishonest tricksters.

"The country is coming up nobly to the work. Col. Holt will come to the city with a decided majority, and with a full and honest vote in the city that majority will be largely increased."

B. and O. R. R. companies; which communication we referred to a special committee, who subsequently repeated to a special committee to a special committee.